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(71)Applicant : NIKON CORP

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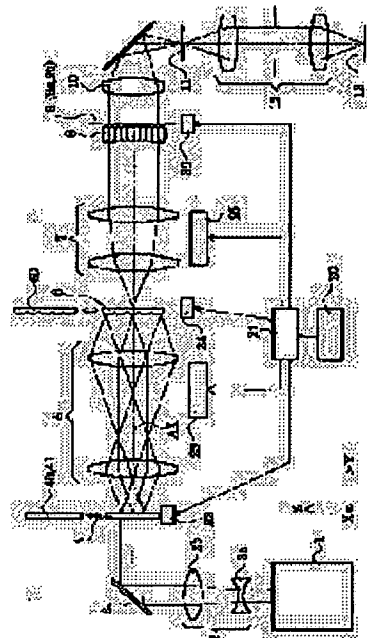
(72)Inventor : TANITSU OSAMU
SUENAGA YUTAKA
HIRAGA KOICHI

(54) ILLUMINATION OPTICAL DEVICE AND EXPOSURE SYSTEM WITH THE SAME

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an illumination optical device in which compacting and the ensuring of excellent optical performance can be made to coexist.

SOLUTION: The illumination optical device has a first optical integrators (6, 60) forming the first majority light sources based on luminous flux from a light source means (1), and the second optical integrator (8) forming a second majority light sources on the basis of luminous flux from a first majority light sources, and a surface to be irradiated (11) is lit by luminous flux from a second majority light sources. The illumination optical device has luminous-flux transducers (4, 40 and 41) converting luminous flux from the light source means into luminous flux having a fixed shape, and the first optical system (5) condensing luminous flux from the transducers and projecting the luminous flux to the first optical integrator from the oblique direction approximately symmetrically to an optical axis (AX). The number of openings of outgoing luminous flux from the transducers is set at a value larger than that of luminous flux from the first majority light sources.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] the [for forming the 1st a large number light source which consists of much light sources based on the flux of light from a light source means] — with 1 optical integrator in the illumination-light study equipment which is equipped with 2 optical integrator and illuminates an irradiated plane by the flux of light from said 2nd a large number light source the [for forming the 2nd a large number light source which consists of much light sources more based on the flux of light from said 1st a large number light source] — The flux of light sensing element for changing the flux of light from said light source means into the flux of light of a predetermined configuration, it has the 1st optical system for carrying out incidence to 1 optical integrator, the flux of light from said flux of light sensing element — condensing — a criteria optical axis — receiving — almost — the symmetry — the [from slant / said] — the numerical aperture of the injection flux of light from said flux of light sensing element — the [said] — the illumination-light study equipment characterized by being set up more greatly than the numerical aperture of the flux of light from said 1st a large number light source formed by 1 optical integrator.

[Claim 2] Said flux of light sensing element has two or more diffracted-light study components constituted free [insertion and detachment] to the illumination-light way. Said two or more diffracted-light study components The 1st diffracted-light study component for changing the parallel flux of light from said light source means into the flux of light of a circle configuration, illumination-light study equipment according to claim 1 characterized by having the 2nd diffracted-light study component for changing the parallel flux of light from said light source means into the zona-orbicularis-like flux of light, and the 3rd diffracted-light study component for changing into two or more flux of lights which carried out eccentricity of the parallel flux of light from said light source means to said criteria optical axis.

[Claim 3] Said 1st optical system is illumination-light study equipment according to claim 1 or 2 with which a scale factor is characterized by having the adjustable 1st variable power optical system in order to change the zona-orbicularis ratio of the light source of the shape of two or more poles which consists of two or more light sources which carried out eccentricity to the zona-orbicularis ratio or said criteria optical axis of the light source of the shape of zona orbicularis formed as said 2nd a large number light source.

[Claim 4] the [said] — the [1 optical integrator and / said] — in the optical path between 2 optical integrators The 2nd optical system for leading to 2 optical integrator is arranged, the [said] — the flux of light from the 1st a large number light source formed by 1 optical integrator — the [said] — said 2nd optical system illumination-light study equipment given in claim 1 to which a scale factor is characterized by having the adjustable 2nd variable power optical system in order to change the magnitude of said 2nd a large number light source thru/or any 1 term of 3.

[Claim 5] 1 optical integrator has two or more micro fly eyes constituted free [insertion and detachment] to the illumination-light way, the [said] — said two or more micro fly eyes The 1st micro fly eye which consists of a microlens of a large number which have the 1st focal distance, illumination-light study equipment given in claim 1 characterized by having the 2nd micro fly eye which consists of a microlens of a large number which have the 2nd substantially different focal distance from said 1st focal distance thru/or any 1 term of 4.

[Claim 6] The focal distance of each microlens which constitutes said 1st micro fly eye is illumination-light study equipment according to claim 5 characterized by being set as the value of the request for forming the light source of the shape of zona orbicularis which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of the range from 2/3 to 3/4 as said 2nd a large number light source, or the two or more pole-like light source.

[Claim 7] The aligner characterized by having illumination-light study equipment given in claim 1 thru/or any 1 term of 6, and the projection optics for carrying out projection exposure of the pattern of the mask arranged at said irradiated plane at a photosensitive substrate.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the suitable illumination-light study equipment for the aligner for manufacturing micro devices, such as a semiconductor device, an image sensor, a liquid crystal display component, and the thin film magnetic head, at a lithography process especially about the aligner equipped with illumination-light study equipment and this illumination-light study equipment.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] the flux of light injected from the light source in this kind of typical aligner — the — the 1st a large number light source is formed through the micro fly eye as a 1 optical integrator. subsequently, the flux of light from the 1st a large number light source — the — the 2nd a large number light source, i.e., the secondary light source, is formed through the fly eye lens as a 2 optical integrator. After the flux of light from the secondary light source is restricted through the aperture diaphragm arranged near the backside [a fly eye lens] focal plane, incidence of it is carried out to a condenser lens.

[0003] The flux of light condensed by the condenser lens illuminates in superposition the mask with which the predetermined pattern was formed. Image formation of the light which penetrated the pattern of a mask is carried out on a wafer through projection optics. In this way, on a wafer, projection exposure (imprint) of the mask pattern is carried out. In addition, it is indispensable to integrate highly the pattern formed in the mask and to imprint this detailed pattern correctly on a wafer to acquire uniform illumination distribution on a wafer.

[0004] In recent years, the technique of changing the magnitude of the secondary light source formed of a fly eye lens, and changing the coherency sigma of lighting (sigma value = the pupil diameter of the diameter of an aperture diaphragm / projection optics or incidence side numerical aperture of the injection side numerical aperture / projection optics of a sigma value = illumination-light study system) attracts attention by changing the magnitude of opening (light transmission section) of the aperture diaphragm arranged at the injection side of a fly eye lens. Moreover, by setting up the configuration of opening of the aperture diaphragm arranged at the injection side of a fly eye lens the shape of zona orbicularis, and in the shape of 4 holes (the shape of namely, 4 poles), the configuration of the secondary light source formed of a fly eye lens is restricted the shape of zona orbicularis, and in the shape of 4 poles, and the technique of raising the depth of focus and resolution of projection optics attracts attention.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In this case, if it is going to realize the illumination-light study equipment which restricts the configuration of the secondary light source the shape of zona orbicularis, and in the shape of 4 poles, and performs deformation lighting (zona-orbicularis lighting, 4 pole lighting, etc.) and the usual circular lighting, avoiding the quantity of light loss in an aperture diaphragm good, it complicates and is not only easy to enlarge a configuration, but it will be considered that manufacture becomes impossible actually depending on the case.

[0006] Deformation lighting, such as zona-orbicularis lighting and 4 pole lighting, and the usual circular lighting are possible, being made in view of the above-mentioned technical problem, and suppressing quantity of light loss good, and this invention aims at offering the aligner equipped with the illumination-light study equipment and this illumination-light study equipment which can reconcile miniaturization and reservation of good optical-character ability.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] the [for forming the 1st a large number light source which consists of much light sources based on the flux of light from a light source means in this invention, in order to solve said technical problem] — with 1 optical integrator In the illumination-light study equipment which is equipped with 2 optical integrator and illuminates an irradiated plane by the flux of light from said 2nd a large number light source the [for forming the 2nd a large number light source which consists of much light sources more based on the flux of light from said 1st a large number light source] — The flux of light sensing element for changing the flux of light from said light source means into the flux of light of a predetermined configuration, It has the 1st optical system for carrying out incidence to 1 optical integrator. the flux of light from said flux of light sensing element — condensing — a criteria optical axis — receiving — almost — the symmetry — the [from slant / said] — the numerical aperture of the injection flux of light from said flux of light sensing element — the [said] — the illumination-light study equipment characterized by being set up more greatly than the numerical aperture of the flux of light from said 1st a large number light source formed by 1 optical integrator is offered.

[0008] According to the desirable mode of the 1st invention, said flux of light sensing element It has two or more diffracted-light study components constituted free [insertion and detachment] to the illumination-light way. Said two or more diffracted-light study components The 1st diffracted-light study component for changing the parallel flux of light from said light source means into the flux of light of a circle configuration, It has the 2nd diffracted-light study component for changing the parallel flux of light from said light source means into the zona-orbicularis-like flux of light, and the 3rd diffracted-light study component for changing into two or more flux of lights which carried out eccentricity of the parallel flux of light from said light source means to said criteria optical axis.

[0009] Moreover, according to the desirable mode of the 1st invention, in order that said 1st optical system may change the zona-orbicularis ratio of the light source of the shape of two or more poles which consists of two or more light sources which carried out eccentricity to the zona-orbicularis ratio or said criteria optical axis of the light source of the shape of zona orbicularis formed as said 2nd a large number light source, a scale factor has the adjustable 1st variable power optical system.

[0010] furthermore, the desirable voice of the 1st invention — if it depends like — the [said] — the [1 optical integrator and / said] — the inside of the optical path between 2 optical integrators — the [said] — the flux of light from the 1st a large number light source formed by 1 optical integrator — the [said] — the 2nd optical system for leading to 2 optical integrator is arranged, and in order that said 2nd optical system may change the magnitude of said 2nd a large number light source, a scale factor has the adjustable 2nd variable power optical system.

[0011] moreover, the desirable voice of the 1st invention — if it depends like — the [said] — 1 optical integrator has two or more micro fly eyes constituted free [insertion and detachment] to the illumination-light way, and said two or more micro fly

eyes have the 2nd micro fly eye which the 1st micro fly eye which consists of a microlens of a large number which have the 1st focal distance, and said 1st focal distance become from the microlens of a large number which have the 2nd substantially different focal distance. In this case, as for the focal distance of each microlens which constitutes said 1st micro fly eye, it is desirable to be set as the value of the request for forming the light source of the shape of zona orbicularis which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of the range from 2/3 to 3/4 as said 2nd a large number light source, or the two or more pole-like light source. [0012] According to another aspect of affairs of this invention, the aligner characterized by having the illumination-light study equipment concerning above-mentioned this invention and the projection optics for carrying out projection exposure of the pattern of the mask arranged at said irradiated plane at a photosensitive substrate is offered.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention] In the typical operation gestalt of this invention, the flux of light from a light source means is changed into the flux of light of the shape of the shape of zona orbicularis, and 4 poles, for example by flux of light sensing element like a diffracted-light study component. the flux of light of the shape of this shape of zona orbicularis and 4 poles condenses according to the 1st predetermined optical system — having — an optical axis — receiving — almost — the symmetry — the [like slant to a micro fly eye] — incidence is carried out to 1 optical integrator. In this way, the 1st a large number light source is formed of a micro fly eye. the [like / after the flux of light from the 1st a large number light source minds the 2nd predetermined optical system / a fly eye lens] — the secondary light source of the shape of the 2nd a large number light source, the shape of i.e., zona orbicularis, or 4 poles is formed with 2 optical integrator.

[0014] this invention — the numerical aperture of the injection flux of light from the diffracted-light study component as a flux of light sensing element — the — it has set up more greatly than the numerical aperture of the flux of light from the 1st a large number light source formed of the micro fly eye as a 1 optical integrator. By setting up more greatly than the numerical aperture of the flux of light from the 1st a large number light source the numerical aperture of the injection flux of light from a diffracted-light study component, enlargement of the 1st optical system and the 2nd optical system can be avoided, and it can avoid that manufacture of a diffracted-light study component, a micro fly eye, and the 2nd optical system becomes difficult so that it may mention later for details.

[0015] Consequently, with the illumination-light study equipment of this invention, deformation lighting, such as zona-orbicularis lighting and 4 pole lighting, and the usual circular lighting can be possible, suppressing quantity of light loss good, and miniaturization and reservation of good optical-character ability can be reconciled. Therefore, with the aligner incorporating the illumination-light study equipment of this invention, the resolution and the depth of focus of projection optics suitable for the detailed pattern which should carry out exposure projection can be obtained, and good high projection exposure of a throughput can be performed under a high exposure illuminance and good exposure conditions. Moreover, by the exposure approach which exposes the pattern of the mask arranged on an irradiated plane using the illumination-light study equipment of this invention on a photosensitive substrate, since projection exposure can be performed under good exposure conditions, a good micro device can be manufactured.

[0016] The operation gestalt of this invention is explained based on an accompanying drawing. Drawing 1 is drawing showing roughly the configuration of the aligner equipped with the illumination-light study equipment concerning the operation gestalt of this invention. In drawing 1, the X-axis is set [the Z-axis] up in the direction perpendicular to the space of drawing 1 for the Y-axis in a wafer side in the direction parallel to the space of drawing 1 in a wafer side along the direction of a normal of the wafer which is a photosensitive substrate, respectively. In addition, in drawing 1, it is set up so that illumination-light study equipment may perform zona-orbicularis lighting.

[0017] The aligner of drawing 1 is equipped with the excimer laser which supplies wavelength (248nm (KrF) or 193nm (ArF)) of light as the light source 1 for supplying exposure light (illumination light). The almost parallel flux of light injected along with the Z direction from the light source 1 has the cross section of the shape of a rectangle prolonged long and slender along the direction of X, and it carries out incidence to the beam expander 2 which consists of cylindrical-lens 2a of a pair, and 2b. Each cylindrical-lens 2a and 2b have negative refractive power and forward refractive power in the space of drawing 1 (inside of YZ flat surface), respectively, and function as a plane-parallel plate in the field which intersects perpendicularly with space including an optical axis AX (inside of XZ flat surface). Therefore, the flux of light which carried out incidence to the beam expander 2 is expanded in the space of drawing 1, and is orthopedically operated by the flux of light which has the cross section of the shape of a predetermined rectangle.

[0018] After the almost parallel flux of light through the beam expander 2 as plastic surgery optical system is deflected in the direction of Y by the bending mirror 3, incidence of it is carried out to the diffracted-light study component (DOE) 4 for zona-orbicularis lighting. Generally, a diffracted-light study component is constituted by forming the level difference which has the pitch of wavelength extent of exposure light (illumination light) in a glass substrate, and has the operation which diffracts an incident beam at a desired include angle. A radial is made to emit the thin flux of light which carried out vertical incidence to the optical axis AX at parallel according to one predetermined angle of divergence, as the diffracted-light study component 4 for zona-orbicularis lighting is shown in drawing 2 (a). A paraphrase diffracts with equiangular the thin flux of light which carried out vertical incidence to the diffracted-light study component 4 in accordance with the optical axis AX along all directions centering on an optical axis AX. Consequently, the thin flux of light which carried out vertical incidence to the diffracted-light study component 4 is changed into the emission flux of light which has a ring-like cross section.

[0019] Therefore, after being changed into the zona-orbicularis-like flux of light if the thick parallel flux of light carried out vertical incidence to the diffracted-light study component 4 as shown in drawing 2 (b), the ring-like image (ring-like light source image) 32 is formed in the focal location of the lens 31 arranged behind the diffracted-light study component 4. That is, the diffracted-light study component 4 forms optical ring-like intensity distribution in a far field (or Fraunhofer diffraction field). Moreover, a lens 31 makes the optical intensity distribution of the shape of a ring formed in a far field (or Fraunhofer diffraction field) form on an after that side focal plane. Thus, the diffracted-light study component 4 constitutes the flux of light sensing element for changing substantially the flux of light from the light source 1 into the zona-orbicularis-like flux of light.

[0020] in addition — the diffracted light — study — a component — four — the illumination light — a way — receiving — insertion and detachment — free — constituting — having — four — a pole — lighting — ** — the diffracted light — study — a component — 40 — usually — circular — lighting — ** — the diffracted light — study — a component — 41 — a switch — possible — constituting — having — **** . About a configuration and an operation of the diffracted-light study component 40 for 4 pole lighting and the diffracted-light study component 41 usually for circular lighting, it mentions later. Here, the switch between the diffracted-light study component 4 for zona-orbicularis lighting, the diffracted-light study component 40 for 4 pole lighting, and the diffracted-light study component 41 usually for circular lighting is performed by the 1st drive system 22 which operates based on the command from a control system 21.

[0021] Incidence of the flux of light of the shape of zona orbicularis formed through the diffracted-light study component 4 is carried out to the afocal zoom lens 5. Maintaining the diffraction side of the diffracted-light study component 4, and the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 mentioned later in a relation [**** / optical almost], and maintaining an afocal system (non-focal optical system), the afocal zoom lens 5 is constituted so that a scale factor can be continuously changed in the predetermined range. Here, scale-factor change of the afocal zoom lens 5 is performed by the 2nd drive system 23 which operates based on the command from a control system 21.

[0022] Incidence of the flux of light of the shape of zona orbicularis formed through the diffracted-light study component 4 is carried out to the afocal zoom lens 5, and it forms a ring-like light source image in the pupil surface. The light from the light source image of the shape of this ring serves as the parallel flux of light mostly, is injected from the afocal zoom lens 5, and carries out incidence to the micro fly eye 6. At this time, the flux of light carries out incidence to the symmetry from across mostly to an optical axis AX at the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6. The micro fly eye 6 is an optical element which consists of a microlens which has the forward refractive power of the shape of a forward hexagon of a large number arranged densely and in all directions. Generally, a micro fly eye is constituted by performing etching processing to for example, an parallel flat-surface glass plate, and forming a microlens group.

[0023] Here, each microlens which constitutes a micro fly eye is minuter than each lens element which constitutes a fly eye lens. Moreover, unlike the fly eye lens which consists of a lens element isolated mutually, the micro fly eye is formed in one, without isolating many microlenses mutually. However, the micro fly eye is the same as a fly eye lens at the point that the lens element which has forward refractive power is arranged in all directions. In addition, in drawing 1, there are also very few twists and the number of the microlenses which constitute the micro fly eye 6 for clear-izing of a drawing is actually set up.

[0024] Therefore, the flux of light which carried out incidence to the micro fly eye 6 is divided by many microlenses two-dimensional, and the light source (condensing point) of the shape of one ring is formed in a backside [each microlens] focal plane, respectively. the [thus, / for the micro fly eye 6 to form the 1st a large number light source which consists of much light sources based on the flux of light from the light source 1] — 1 optical integrator is constituted.

[0025] In addition, the micro fly eye 6 is constituted free [insertion and detachment] to an illumination-light way, and is constituted possible [the micro fly eye 60 from which the focal distance of a microlens differs in the micro fly eye 6, and a switch]. The switch between the micro fly eye 6 and the micro fly eye 60 is performed by the 3rd drive system 24 which operates based on the command from a control system 21.

[0026] the flux of light from the light source of a large number formed in the backside [the micro fly eye 6] focal plane — a zoom lens 7 — minding — the — the fly eye lens 8 as a 2 optical integrator is illuminated in superposition. In addition, a zoom lens 7 is the relay optical system to which a focal distance can be continuously changed in the predetermined range, and has connected optically the backside [the micro fly eye 6] focal plane, and the backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane to conjugate mostly. If it puts in another way, the zoom lens 7 has connected substantially a backside [the micro fly eye 6] focal plane, and the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8 to the relation of the Fourier transform.

[0027] Therefore, every time it attracts the flux of light from the light source of the shape of a ring of a large number formed in the backside [the micro fly eye 6] focal plane to a backside [a zoom lens 7] focal plane, it forms the radiation field of the shape of zona orbicularis centering on an optical axis AX in it at the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8. The magnitude of the radiation field of the shape of this zona orbicularis changes depending on the focal distance of a zoom lens 7. In addition, change of the focal distance of a zoom lens 7 is performed by the 4th drive system 25 which operates based on the command from a control system 21.

[0028] The fly eye lens 8 is constituted by arranging the lens element of a large number which have forward refractive power densely and in all directions. In addition, each lens element which constitutes the fly eye lens 8 has the cross section of the shape of a rectangle [**** / the configuration (as a result, configuration of the exposure field which should be formed on a wafer) of the radiation field which should be formed on a mask]. Moreover, the field by the side of the incidence of each lens element which constitutes the fly eye lens 8 is formed in the shape of [which turned the convex to the incidence side] the spherical surface, and the field by the side of injection is formed in the shape of [which turned the convex to the injection side] the spherical surface.

[0029] Therefore, the flux of light which carried out incidence to the fly eye lens 8 is divided by many lens elements two-dimensional, and much light sources are formed in a backside [each lens element in which the flux of light carried out incidence] focal plane, respectively. In this way, the substantial surface light source (henceforth the "secondary light source") of the shape of zona orbicularis which has the almost same optical intensity distribution as the radiation field formed of the incoming beams to the fly eye lens 8 is formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane. thus, the fly eye lens 8 — the — the [for forming the 2nd a large number light source which consists of much light sources more based on the flux of light from the 1st a large number light source formed in the backside / the micro fly eye 6 which is 1 optical integrator / focal plane] — 2 optical integrator is constituted.

[0030] Incidence of the flux of light from the secondary light source of the shape of zona orbicularis formed in the backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane is carried out to the aperture diaphragm 9 arranged in the near. This aperture diaphragm 9 is supported on the turret (rotor plate : drawing 1 un-illustrating) pivotable to the circumference of a predetermined axis parallel to an optical axis AX.

[0031] Drawing 3 is drawing showing roughly the configuration of the turret by which two or more aperture diaphragms have been arranged in the shape of a periphery. As shown in drawing 3, eight aperture diaphragms which have the light transmission region shown in the turret substrate 400 with the slash in drawing are prepared along with the circumferential direction. The turret substrate 400 is constituted pivotable through the central point O at the circumference of an axis parallel to an optical axis AX. Therefore, one aperture diaphragm chosen from eight aperture diaphragms can be positioned all over an illumination-light way by rotating the turret substrate 400. In addition, rotation of the turret substrate 400 is performed by the 5th drive system 26 which operates based on the command from a control system 21.

[0032] Three zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragms 401, 403, and 405 from which a zona-orbicularis ratio differs are formed in the turret substrate 400. Here, the zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm 401 has the transparency field of the shape of zona orbicularis which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of r_{11}/r_{21} . The zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm 403 has the transparency field of the shape of zona orbicularis which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of r_{12}/r_{22} . The zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm 405 has the transparency field of the shape of zona orbicularis which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of r_{13}/r_{21} .

[0033] Moreover, three 4 pole aperture diaphragms 402, 404, and 406 from which a zona-orbicularis ratio differs are formed in the turret substrate 400. Here, 4 pole aperture diaphragm 402 has four circular transparency fields which carried out eccentricity in the zona-orbicularis-like field which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of r_{11}/r_{21} . 4 pole aperture diaphragm 404 has four circular transparency fields which carried out eccentricity in the zona-orbicularis-like field which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of r_{12}/r_{22} . 4 pole aperture diaphragm 406 has four circular transparency fields which carried out eccentricity in the zona-orbicularis-like field which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of r_{13}/r_{21} .

[0034] Furthermore, two circular aperture diaphragms 407 and 408 from which magnitude (aperture) differs are formed in the turret substrate 400. Here, the circular aperture diaphragm 407 has the circular transparency field of the magnitude of two r_{22} , and the circular aperture diaphragm 408 has the circular transparency field of the magnitude of two r_{21} .

[0035] Therefore, by choosing zona-orbicularis 1 of three zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragms 401, 403, and 405, and positioning in an illumination-light way, the zona-orbicularis flux of light which has three different zona-orbicularis ratios can be restricted correctly (convention), and three kinds of zona-orbicularis lighting with which zona-orbicularis ratios differ can be performed. Moreover, by choosing 4 pole 1 of three 4 pole aperture diaphragms 402, 404, and 406, and positioning in an illumination-light way, the four eccentric flux of lights which have three different zona-orbicularis ratios can be restricted correctly, and three kinds of 4 pole lighting with which zona-orbicularis ratios differ can be performed. Furthermore, two kinds of usual circular lighting

with which sigma values differ can be performed by choosing circular 1 of two circular aperture diaphragms 407 and 408, and positioning in an illumination-light way.

[0036] In drawing 1, since the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source is formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane, one zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm chosen from three zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragms 401, 403, and 405 as an aperture diaphragm 9 is used. However, the class and number of aperture diaphragms which are instantiation-like [the configuration of a turret shown in drawing 3], and are arranged are not limited to this. Moreover, the possible aperture diaphragm of changing light transmission area size and a configuration suitably may be attached fixed in an illumination-light way, without being limited to the aperture diaphragm of a turret method. Furthermore, it can replace with two circular aperture diaphragms 407 and 408, and the tris diaphragm to which the diameter of circular opening can be changed continuously can also be prepared.

[0037] The light from the secondary light source through the aperture diaphragm 9 which has zona-orbicularis-like opening (light transmission section) carries out homogeneity lighting of the mask 11 with which the predetermined pattern was formed in superposition, after receiving a condensing operation of the capacitor optical system 10. The flux of light which penetrated the pattern of a mask 11 forms the image of a mask pattern through projection optics 12 on the wafer 13 which is a photosensitive substrate. In this way, the pattern of a mask 11 is serially exposed by each exposure field of a wafer 13 by performing one-shot exposure or scanning exposure, carrying out drive control of the wafer 13 two-dimensional into the flat surface (XY flat surface) which intersects perpendicularly with the optical axis AX of projection optics 12.

[0038] In addition, in one-shot exposure, a mask pattern is exposed in package to each exposure field of a wafer according to the so-called step-and-repeat method. In this case, the configuration of the lighting field on a mask 11 has the shape of a rectangle near a square, and turns into the shape of a rectangle also with the cross-section configuration of each lens element of the fly eye lens 8 near a square. On the other hand, in scanning exposure, scanning exposure of the mask pattern is carried out to each exposure field of a wafer according to so-called step - and - scanning method, making a mask and a wafer displaced relatively to projection optics. In this case, the ratio of a shorter side and a long side has the shape of a rectangle of 1:3, and the configuration of the lighting field on a mask 11 turns into the shape of a rectangle [**** / the cross-section configuration of each lens element of the fly eye lens 8 / this].

[0039] Drawing 4 is drawing showing roughly the configuration from the diffracted-light study component 4 to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6, and is drawing explaining an operation of the afocal zoom lens 5. As shown in drawing 4 (a), after the flux of light diffracted by the diffracted-light study component 4 along all directions to the optical axis AX with equiangular [of an include angle alpha] minds the afocal zoom lens 5 of a scale factor m1, oblique incidence of it is carried out to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 along all directions to an optical axis AX with equiangular [of an include angle theta 1]. The magnitude of the radiation field formed in the plane of incidence of a micro fly eye at this time is d1.

[0040] Here, if the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 is changed to m2 from m1 as shown in drawing 4 (b), after the flux of light diffracted by the diffracted-light study component 4 along all directions to the optical axis AX with equiangular [of an include angle alpha] minds the afocal zoom lens 5 of a scale factor m2, oblique incidence of it will be carried out to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 along all directions to an optical axis AX with equiangular [of an include angle theta 2]. The magnitude of the radiation field formed in the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 at this time is d2.

[0041] Here, between the magnitude d1 and d2 of the radiation field formed in theta1 and theta2, and a list at the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 whenever [incident angle / of the flux of light to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6], and the scale factors m1 and m2 of the afocal zoom lens 5, the relation shown in the following formula (1) and (2) is materialized.

$$\theta_2 = (m_1/m_2), \theta_1 \quad (1)$$
$$d_2 = (m_2/m_1), d_1 \quad (2)$$

[0042] When a formula (1) is referred to, by changing continuously the scale factor m of the afocal zoom lens 5 shows that theta can be changed continuously whenever [incident angle / of the flux of light to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6].

[0043] Drawing 5 is drawing showing roughly the configuration from the micro fly eye 6 to an aperture diaphragm 9, and is drawing showing signs that the flux of light which carried out oblique incidence to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 forms a zona-orbicularis-like radiation field in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8. As a continuous line shows drawing 5 (a), the flux of light which carried out oblique incidence from the predetermined direction at an angle of predetermined to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 forms the radiation field which has predetermined width of face in the location which carried out oblique incidence to the zoom lens 7, and carried out eccentricity only of the predetermined distance from the optical axis AX in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8 to it, holding an include angle, even after carrying out image formation through each microlens.

[0044] In fact, as a broken line shows drawing 5 (a), the flux of light carries out incidence to the symmetry from across mostly to an optical axis AX at the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6. If it puts in another way, the flux of light will carry out oblique incidence along all directions with equiangular a core [an optical axis AX]. Therefore, as shown in drawing 5 (b), the radiation field of the shape of zona orbicularis centering on an optical axis AX will be formed in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8. Moreover, the secondary light source of the shape of same zona orbicularis as the radiation field formed in plane of incidence will be formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane.

[0045] On the other hand, as mentioned above, opening (see 401,403,405 of drawing 3) of the shape of zona orbicularis corresponding to the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source is formed in the zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm 9 arranged near the backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane. In this way, the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source can be formed without almost carrying out quantity of light loss based on the flux of light from the light source 1, and zona-orbicularis lighting can be performed, without almost carrying out quantity of light loss in the zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm 9 which, as a result, restricts the flux of light from the secondary light source.

[0046] Drawing 6 is drawing showing roughly the configuration from the diffracted-light study component 4 to the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8; and is drawing explaining the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 and the focal distance of a zoom lens 7, the magnitude of the radiation field of the shape of zona orbicularis formed in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8, and relation with a configuration. In drawing 6, after the beam of light injected by alpha whenever [angle-of-diffraction] from the diffracted-light study component 4 minds the afocal zoom lens 5 of a scale factor m, incidence of it is carried out to the micro fly eye 6 at an include angle theta to an optical axis AX. That is, the numerical aperture NA1 of the injection flux of light from the diffracted-light study component 4 is expressed with $NA1 = n \cdot \sin \alpha$ (n is the refractive index of space).

[0047] As for the micro fly eye 6, the focal distance is constituted for size (diameter of circle circumscribed to each forward hexagon-like microlens) from the microlens of f1 by a. The main beam of light injected by theta whenever [angle-of-emergence] reaches the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8 through the zoom lens 7 of a focal distance f2 from each light source formed of the micro fly eye 6. Similarly, the beam-of-light group injected from each light source to the main beam of light in the predetermined include-angle range (whenever [maximum angle-of-emergence / beta]) also reaches the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8. In this way, the incidence range of the flux of light in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8 turns into range which has width of face b focusing on the height of y from an optical axis AX. That is, as shown in drawing 5 (b), the radiation field formed in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8, as a result the secondary light source formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane will have height y from an optical axis AX, and will have width of face b.

[0048] By the way, when the parallel flux of light carries out incidence to the micro fly eye 6 and half width of the aperture angle

of the injection flux of light from each light source formed is set to gamma, the numerical aperture of the micro fly eye 6 is expressed with $n\text{-sin}\gamma$. With this operation gestalt, in order that the flux of light may carry out incidence to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 from across by theta whenever [incident angle] (the convergence flux of light will carry out incidence if it puts in another way), beta is expressed [whenever / incident angle / to the micro fly eye 6] in total with the include angle gamma corresponding to numerical-aperture $n\text{-sin}\gamma$ of the micro fly eye 6 mentioned above as theta whenever [maximum angle-of-emergence / of the injection flux of light from each light source formed of the micro fly eye 6]. And the numerical aperture NA2 of the injection flux of light from each light source formed of the micro fly eye 6 is expressed with $NA2=n\text{-sin}\beta$.

[0049] Here, between theta, the relation shown by the following formula (3) is materialized whenever [to the micro fly eye 6 / half width / of the aperture angle of the injection flux of light from the diffracted-light study component 4 / (angle of diffraction) alpha and incident angle].

$$\theta = (1/m) - \alpha \quad (3)$$

[0050] Moreover, height [of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source] y and its width of face b are expressed with the following formula (4) and (5), respectively.

$$y = f_2 \cdot \sin \theta = f_2 \cdot \sin (\alpha / m) \quad (4)$$

$$b = (f_2 / f_1) \cdot a \quad (5)$$

[0051] Furthermore, beta is expressed with the following formula (6) whenever [maximum angle-of-emergence / of the injection flux of light from each light source formed of the micro fly eye 6].

$$\beta = (a/2) / f_1 = (a/f_1) / 2 \quad (6)$$

[0052] Therefore, the zona-orbicularis ratio A specified by the ratio of bore phii of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source and outer-diameter phio is expressed with the following formula (7).

[Equation 1]

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \text{phii} / \text{phio} = (2y - b) / (2y + b) \\ &= [2f_2 \cdot \sin(\alpha/m) - (f_2/f_1) \cdot a] / [2f_2 \cdot \sin(\alpha/m) + (f_2/f_1) \cdot a] \\ &= [2\sin(\alpha/m) - a/f_1] / [2\sin(\alpha/m) + a/f_1] \\ &= [\sin(\alpha/m) - \beta] / [\sin(\alpha/m) + \beta] \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

[0053] Moreover, outer-diameter phio of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source It is expressed with the following formula (8).

[Equation 2]

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_o &= 2y + b \\ &= 2f_2 \cdot \sin(\alpha/m) + (a/f_1) \cdot f_2 \\ &= 2f_2 \cdot \sin(\alpha/m) + 2\beta \cdot f_2 \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

[0054] Deformation of a formula (8) obtains the relation shown in the following formula (9).

$$f_2 = \text{phio} / [2\sin(\alpha/m) + (a/f_1)] \quad (9)$$

In this way, when the scale factor m of the afocal zoom lens 5 changes without the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7 changing if a formula (4) and (5) are referred to, it turns out that only the height y changes, without the width of face b of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source changing. That is, the magnitude (outer-diameter phio) and its configuration (zona-orbicularis ratio A) can be changed [both] by changing the scale factor m of the afocal zoom lens 5, without changing the width of face b of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source.

[0055] Moreover, when only the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7 changes without the scale factor m of the afocal zoom lens 5 changing if a formula (4) and (5) are referred to, it turns out that the width of face b of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source and its height y change in proportion to both the focal distances f_2 . That is, only the magnitude (outer-diameter phio) can be changed by changing only the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7, without changing the configuration (zona-orbicularis ratio A) of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source.

[0056] Furthermore, if a formula (7) and (9) are referred to, it is outer-diameter phio of fixed magnitude. By changing the scale factor m of the afocal zoom lens 5, and the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7 so that it may receive and the relation of a formula (9) may be filled It turns out that only the configuration (zona-orbicularis ratio A) can be changed, without changing the magnitude (outer-diameter phio) of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source.

[0057] By the way, according to the realistic numerical example, the half width (angle of diffraction) alpha of the aperture angle of the injection flux of light from the diffracted-light study component 4 is set up, for example within the limits of four ~ 7 times.

This is because the inclination for the permeability to fall becomes remarkable while manufacture of the diffracted-light study component 4 will become difficult, if alpha becomes larger than 7 times. Moreover, if alpha becomes larger than 7 times, the path of the afocal ZUZUMU lens 5 will become large, as a result equipment will be enlarged.

[0058] Furthermore, in order to maintain outer-diameter phio of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source at a predetermined value if alpha becomes larger than 7 times so that it may turn out that an above-mentioned formula (8) is referred to, it is necessary to set up small the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7. Consequently, the necessary f number of a zoom lens 7 will become small too much, and manufacture of a zoom lens 7 will become difficult. In order to maintain outer-diameter phio of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source at a predetermined value if alpha becomes smaller than 4 times so that it may turn out that an above-mentioned formula (8) is referred to on the other hand, it is necessary to set up greatly the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7. Consequently, the overall length of a zoom lens 7 will become large, as a result equipment will be enlarged.

[0059] Next, according to the realistic numerical example, beta is set up, for example within the limits of one ~ 3 times whenever [maximum angle-of-emergence / of the injection flux of light from each light source formed of the micro fly eye 6]. If beta becomes larger than 3 times so that it may turn out that an above-mentioned formula (6) is referred to, it is necessary to set up small the focal distance f_1 of each microlens of the micro fly eye 6. Consequently, it will become difficult to give necessary curvature to each microlens, as a result manufacture of the micro fly eye 6 will become difficult.

[0060] Moreover, in order to maintain outer-diameter phio of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source at a predetermined value if beta becomes larger than 3 times so that it may turn out that an above-mentioned formula (8) is referred to, it is necessary to set up small the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7. Consequently, the necessary f number of a zoom lens 7 will become small too much, and manufacture of a zoom lens 7 will become difficult. In order to maintain outer-diameter phio of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source at a predetermined value if beta becomes smaller than 1 time so that it may turn out that an above-mentioned formula (8) is referred to on the other hand, it is necessary to set up greatly the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7. Consequently, the overall length of a zoom lens 7 will become large, as a result equipment will be enlarged.

[0061] As mentioned above, in the realistic numerical example of this operation gestalt, in order to reconcile miniaturization and reservation of good optical character ability, it turns out that it is required to set up more greatly than beta the half width (angle of diffraction) alpha of the aperture angle of the injection flux of light from the diffracted light study component 4 whenever

[maximum angle of emergence / of the injection flux of light from each light source form of the micro fly eye 6]. If it puts in another way, miniaturization and reservation of good optical-character ability can be reconciled by setting up more greatly than numerical-aperture $NA2=n\sin\beta$ of the injection flux of light from each light source formed of the micro fly eye 6 numerical-aperture $NA1=n\sin\alpha$ of the injection flux of light from the diffracted-light study component 4.

[0062] By the way, according to the realistic numerical example, it becomes possible by setting the focal distance $f1$ of each microlens of the micro fly eye 6 as about 3.3mm to cover the range of $1/2 - 2/3$, and to change the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source continuously. Moreover, it becomes possible by setting the focal distance $f1$ of each microlens of the micro fly eye 6 as about 5.0mm to cover the range of $2/3 - 3/4$, and to change the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source continuously. So, it constitutes from this operation gestalt possible [a switch of the micro fly eye 6 whose focal distance $f1$ is about 3.3mm, for example, and the micro fly eye 60 whose focal distance $f1$ is about 5.0mm].

[0063] Therefore, it is possible to cover the range of $1/2 - 2/3$, and to change the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source continuously in the state of drawing 1 by which the micro fly eye 6 was set up all over the illumination-light way. Moreover, if it replaces with the micro fly eye 6 and the micro fly eye 60 is set up all over an illumination-light way, it will become possible to cover the range of $2/3 - 3/4$, and to change the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source continuously. In this way, it is possible to cover the range of $1/2 - 3/4$, and to change the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source continuously with this operation gestalt.

[0064] by the way — having mentioned above — as — the diffracted light — study — a component — four — the illumination light — a way — receiving — insertion and detachment — free — constituting — having — and — four — a pole — lighting — ** — the diffracted light — study — a component — 40 — usually — circular — lighting — ** — the diffracted light — study — a component — 41 — a switch — possible — constituting — having — **** . 4 pole lighting obtained by replacing with the diffracted-light study component 4, and setting up the diffracted-light study component 40 all over an illumination-light way hereafter is explained briefly.

[0065] The diffracted-light study component 40 for 4 pole lighting changes the thin flux of light which carried out vertical incidence to the optical axis AX at parallel into the four flux of lights which progress according to the predetermined angle of emergence, as shown in drawing 7 (a). If it puts in another way, the thin flux of light which carried out vertical incidence in accordance with the optical axis AX will be diffracted along four equiangular and specific directions centering on an optical axis AX, and will turn into the four thin flux of lights. Furthermore, the thin flux of light which carried out vertical incidence will be changed into the diffracted-light study component 40 at the four flux of lights, the square to which the passage central point of the four flux of lights which pass through the field of back parallel to the diffracted-light study component 40 is connected will turn into a square, and the core of the square will exist in a detail on the incidence axis to the diffracted-light study component 40.

[0066] Therefore, if the thick parallel flux of light carries out vertical incidence to the diffracted-light study component 40 as shown in drawing 7 (b), it will be changed into the four flux of lights, and four points (punctiform light source image) 72 will be too formed in the focal location of the lens 71 arranged behind the diffracted-light study component 40. Therefore, the flux of light through the diffracted-light study component 40 forms four points in the pupil surface of the afocal zoom lens 5. The light from these four points serves as the parallel flux of light mostly, is injected from the afocal zoom lens 5, and forms the 1st a large number light source in a backside [the micro fly eye 6 (or 60)] focal plane.

[0067] The flux of light from the 1st a large number light source formed in the backside [the micro fly eye 6 (or 60)] focal plane forms the radiation field of the shape of 4 poles which consists of four radiation fields which carried out eccentricity to the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8 symmetrically to the optical axis AX through the zoom lens 7. Consequently, the secondary light source of the shape of 4 poles which consists of the secondary light source which has the almost same optical reinforcement as the radiation field formed in plane of incidence, i.e., the four surface light sources which carried out eccentricity symmetrically to the optical axis AX, is formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane.

[0068] In addition, corresponding to the switch for the diffracted-light study component 40 from the diffracted-light study component 4, the switch to aperture-diaphragm 9a from the zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm 9 is performed. Aperture-diaphragm 9a is one 4 pole aperture diaphragm chosen from three 4 pole aperture diaphragms 402, 404, and 406 shown in drawing 3. Thus, also when using the diffracted-light study component 40 for 4 pole lighting, the secondary 4 pole-like light source can be formed without almost carrying out quantity of light loss based on the flux of light from the light source 1, and 4 pole lighting can be performed, suppressing the quantity of light loss in aperture-diaphragm 9a which, as a result, restricts the flux of light from the secondary light source good.

[0069] In addition, 4 pole-like the outer diameter (magnitude) and zona-orbicularis ratio (configuration) of the secondary light source can be similarly defined as the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source. That is, the outer diameter of the secondary 4 pole-like light source is a diameter of circle circumscribed to the four surface light sources. Moreover, the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary 4 pole-like light source is a ratio of the diameter of circle, i.e., a bore, to the diameter of circle, i.e., the outer diameter, circumscribed to the four surface light sources inscribed in the four surface light sources.

[0070] In this way, it is outer-diameter phio of the secondary 4 pole-like light source by changing the scale factor m of the afocal zoom lens 5 like the case of zona-orbicularis lighting. And both the zona-orbicularis ratios A can be changed. Moreover, it is outer-diameter phio by changing the focal distance $f2$ of a zoom lens 7, without changing the zona-orbicularis ratio A of the secondary 4 pole-like light source. It can change. Consequently, the zona-orbicularis ratio A can be changed by changing suitably the scale factor m of the afocal zoom lens 5, and the focal distance $f2$ of a zoom lens 7, without changing outer-diameter phio of the secondary 4 pole-like light source.

[0071] Subsequently, the usual circular lighting obtained by replacing with the diffracted-light study components 4 or 40, and setting up the diffracted-light study component 41 for circular lighting all over an illumination-light way is explained. The diffracted-light study component 41 for circular lighting has the function to change into the flux of light of a circle configuration the flux of light of the shape of a rectangle which carried out incidence. Therefore, the circular flux of light formed of the diffracted-light study component 41 is expanded according to the scale factor by the afocal zoom lens 5 (or contraction), and carries out incidence to the micro fly eye 6 (or 60). In this way, the 1st a large number light source is formed in a backside [the micro fly eye 6 (or 60)] focal plane.

[0072] The flux of light from the 1st a large number light source formed in the backside [the micro fly eye 6 (or 60)] focal plane forms the radiation field of the circle configuration centering on an optical axis AX in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8 through a zoom lens 7. Consequently, the secondary light source of the circle configuration centering on an optical axis AX is formed also in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane. In this case, the outer diameter of the secondary light source of a circle configuration can be suitably changed by changing the focal distance $f2$ of a zoom lens 7.

[0073] In addition, corresponding to the switch for the diffracted-light study component 41 for circular lighting from the diffracted-light study components 4 or 40, the switch to circular aperture-diaphragm 9b from the zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm 9 or 4 pole aperture-diaphragm 9a is performed. Circular aperture-diaphragm 9b is one circular aperture diaphragm chosen from two circular aperture diaphragms 407 and 408 shown in drawing 3, and has opening of the magnitude corresponding to the secondary light source of a circle configuration. Thus, by using the diffracted-light study component 41 for circular lighting, the secondary light source of a circle configuration is formed without almost carrying out quantity of light loss based on

the flux of light from the light source 1, and circular lighting can usually be performed, suppressing the quantity of light loss in the aperture diaphragm which restricts the flux of light from the secondary light source good.

[0074] Hereafter, switch actuation of the lighting in this operation gestalt etc. is explained concretely. First, the information about various kinds of masks which should carry out sequential exposure according to step-and-repeat method or step - and - scanning method etc. is inputted into a control system 21 through the input means 20, such as a keyboard. The control system 21 has memorized information, such as optimal line breadth (resolution) about various kinds of masks, and the depth of focus, in the internal memory section, answers an input from the input means 20, and supplies the suitable control signal for the 1st drive system 22 - the 5th drive system 26.

[0075] That is, when carrying out zona-orbicularis lighting under the optimal resolution and the depth of focus, the 1st drive system 22 positions the diffracted-light study component 4 for zona-orbicularis lighting all over an illumination-light way based on the command from a control system 21. And in order to acquire the secondary light source of the shape of zona orbicularis which has desired magnitude (outer diameter) and a desired configuration (zona-orbicularis ratio) in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane, the 2nd drive system 23 sets up the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 based on the command from a control system 21, and the 4th drive system 25 sets up the focal distance of a zoom lens 7 based on the command from a control system 21. Moreover, where quantity of light loss is suppressed good, in order to restrict the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source, the 5th drive system 26 rotates a turret based on the command from a control system 21, and positions a desired zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm all over an illumination-light way. In this way, the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source can be formed without almost carrying out quantity of light loss based on the flux of light from the light source 1, and zona-orbicularis lighting can be performed, without almost carrying out quantity of light loss in the aperture diaphragm which, as a result, restricts the flux of light from the secondary light source.

[0076] Furthermore, zona-orbicularis-like the magnitude and the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source which are formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane can be suitably changed if needed by changing the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 by the 2nd drive system 23, switching the micro fly eyes 6 and 60 by the 3rd drive system 24, or changing the focal distance of a zoom lens 7 by the 4th drive system 25. In this case, a turret rotates according to change of the magnitude of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source, and a zona-orbicularis ratio, the zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm which has desired magnitude and a desired zona-orbicularis ratio is chosen, and it is positioned all over an illumination-light way. In this way, without almost carrying out quantity of light loss in formation and its limit of the shape of zona orbicularis of the secondary light source, zona-orbicularis-like the magnitude and the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source can be changed suitably, and various zona-orbicularis lighting can be performed.

[0077] moreover, the basis of the optimal resolution and the depth of focus -- 4 -- when illuminating very much, the 1st drive system 22 positions the diffracted-light study component 40 for 4 pole lighting all over an illumination-light way based on the command from a control system 21. And in order to acquire the secondary light source of the shape of 4 poles which has desired magnitude (outer diameter) and a desired configuration (zona-orbicularis ratio) in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane, the 2nd drive system 23 sets up the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 based on the command from a control system 21, and the 4th drive system 25 sets up the focal distance of a zoom lens 7 based on the command from a control system 21. Moreover, where quantity of light loss is suppressed good, in order to restrict the secondary 4 pole-like light source, the 5th drive system 26 rotates a turret based on the command from a control system 21, and positions desired 4 pole aperture diaphragm all over an illumination-light way. In this way, the secondary 4 pole-like light source can be formed without almost carrying out quantity of light loss based on the flux of light from the light source 1, and 4 pole lighting can be performed, suppressing quantity of light loss good in the aperture diaphragm which, as a result, restricts the flux of light from the secondary light source.

[0078] Furthermore, 4 pole-like the magnitude and the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source which are formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane can be suitably changed if needed by changing the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 by the 2nd drive system 23, switching the micro fly eyes 6 and 60 by the 3rd drive system 24, or changing the focal distance of a zoom lens 7 by the 4th drive system 25. In this case, a turret rotates according to change of the magnitude of the secondary 4 pole-like light source, and a zona-orbicularis ratio, 4 pole aperture diaphragm which has desired magnitude and a desired zona-orbicularis ratio is chosen, and it is positioned all over an illumination-light way. In this way, where quantity of light loss is suppressed good in formation and its limit of the shape of 4 poles of the secondary light source, 4 pole-like the magnitude and the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source can be changed suitably, and various 4 pole lighting can be performed.

[0079] When carrying out the circular lighting usual by the basis of the optimal resolution and the depth of focus at the end, the 1st drive system 22 usually positions the diffracted-light study component 41 for circular lighting all over an illumination-light way based on the command from a control system 21. And in order to acquire the secondary light source of the circle configuration which has desired magnitude (outer diameter) in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane, the 2nd drive system 23 sets up the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 based on the command from a control system 21, and the 4th drive system 25 sets up the focal distance of a zoom lens 7 based on the command from a control system 21.

[0080] Moreover, where quantity of light loss is suppressed good, in order to restrict the secondary light source of a circle configuration, the 5th drive system 26 rotates a turret based on the command from a control system 21, and positions a desired circular aperture diaphragm all over an illumination-light way. In addition, in using the tris diaphragm to which the diameter of circular opening can be changed continuously, the 5th drive system 26 sets up the diameter of opening of a tris diaphragm based on the command from a control system 21. In this way, the secondary light source of a circle configuration can be formed without almost carrying out quantity of light loss based on the flux of light from the light source 1, and circular lighting can usually be performed, suppressing quantity of light loss good in the aperture diaphragm which, as a result, restricts the flux of light from the secondary light source.

[0081] Furthermore, the magnitude of the secondary light source of the circle configuration formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane can be suitably changed if needed by changing the focal distance of a zoom lens 7 by the 4th drive system 25. In this case, a turret rotates according to change of the magnitude of the secondary light source of a circle configuration, the circular aperture diaphragm which has opening of desired magnitude is chosen, and it is positioned all over an illumination-light way. In this way, suppressing quantity of light loss good in formation and its limit of a circle configuration of the secondary light source, a sigma value can be changed suitably and various usual circular lighting can be performed.

[0082] As mentioned above, with the illumination-light study equipment of this operation gestalt, deformation lighting, such as zona-orbicularis lighting and 4 pole lighting, and the usual circular lighting can be possible, suppressing quantity of light loss good, and miniaturization and reservation of good optical-character ability can be reconciled. Therefore, with the aligner of this operation gestalt, the resolution and the depth of focus of projection optics suitable for the detailed pattern which should carry out exposure projection can be obtained, and good high projection exposure of a throughput can be performed under a high exposure illuminance and good exposure conditions.

[0083] Since the wafer which passed through the process (photolithography process) of exposure by the aligner of an above-mentioned operation gestalt should pass the process to develop, a wafer process ends it through the process of resist removal of removing the unnecessary resist after the process of etching of removing parts other than the developed resist, and the process of etching etc. And finally termination of a wafer process manufactures the semiconductor devices (LSI etc.) as a device like an actual erector through each process, such as dicing which was able to be burned and which cuts and chip-izes a wafer for

every circuit, bonding which gives wiring etc. to each chip, and packaging which carries out packaging for every chip.

[0084] In addition, although the above explanation showed the example which manufactures a semiconductor device according to the photolithography process in the wafer process which used the aligner, a liquid crystal display component, the thin film magnetic head, image sensors (CCD etc.), etc. can be manufactured as a micro device according to the photolithography process using an aligner. In this way, since projection exposure can be performed under good exposure conditions in the case of the exposure approach of manufacturing a micro device using the illumination-light study equipment of this operation gestalt, a good micro device can be manufactured.

[0085] in addition, an above-mentioned operation gestalt — setting — the diffracted-light study components 4 and 40 and 41 lists as a flux of light sensing element — the — the micro fly eyes 6 and 60 as a 1 optical integrator can be constituted so that it may position all over an illumination-light way for example, by the turret method. Moreover, the micro fly eyes 6 and 60 can also be switched to above-mentioned diffracted-light study components 4 and 40 and 41 lists, for example using a well-known slider style.

[0086] Moreover, with the above-mentioned operation gestalt, the configuration of the microlens which constitutes the micro fly eyes 6 and 60 is set as a forward hexagon. This is because cannot arrange densely but quantity of light loss occurs, so the forward hexagon is selected as a circularly near polygon in the microlens of a circle configuration. However, the configuration of each microlens which constitutes the micro fly eyes 6 and 60 can use other suitable configurations which include the shape of a rectangle, for example, without being limited to this. Moreover, although refractive power of the microlens which constitutes the micro fly eyes 6 and 60 is made into forward refractive power with each above-mentioned operation gestalt, the refractive power of this microlens may be negative.

[0087] Furthermore, although the diffracted-light study component 41 is positioned all over an illumination-light way with the above-mentioned operation gestalt in case the usual circular lighting is performed, use of this diffracted-light study component 41 is also omissible. Moreover, with an above-mentioned operation gestalt, although the diffracted-light study component is used as a flux of light sensing element, a micro fly eye and a dioptrics component like microlens prism can also be used, for example, without being limited to this. By the way, the detailed explanation about the diffracted-light study component which can be used by this invention is indicated by the U.S. Pat. No. 5,850,300 official report etc.

[0088] Furthermore, with the above-mentioned operation gestalt, the aperture diaphragm for restricting the flux of light of the secondary light source is arranged near the backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane. However, the configuration which omits arrangement of an aperture diaphragm and does not restrict the flux of light of the secondary light source at all is also possible by setting up sufficiently small the cross section of each lens element which constitutes a fly eye lens depending on the case.

[0089] Moreover, with an above-mentioned operation gestalt, although the secondary light source of the shape of the shape of zona orbicularis and 4 poles is formed in instantiation in deformation lighting, the secondary light source of the shape of the so-called shape of two or more poles and a multi-electrode like the secondary light source of the shape of 8 poles which consists of the secondary light source of the shape of 2 poles which consists of the two surface light sources which carried out eccentricity to the optical axis, and the eight surface light sources which carried out eccentricity to the optical axis can also be formed.

[0090] In addition, in an above-mentioned operation gestalt, although considered as the configuration which condenses the light from the secondary light source formed in the location of an aperture diaphragm 9 of the capacitor optical system 10, and illuminates a mask 11 in superposition, the relay optical system which forms the image of an illuminated viewing field diaphragm (mask blind) and this illuminated viewing field diaphragm on a mask 11 between the capacitor optical system 10 and a mask 11 may be arranged. In this case, the capacitor optical system 10 will condense the light from the secondary light source formed in the location of an aperture diaphragm 9, an illuminated viewing field diaphragm will be illuminated in superposition, and relay optical system will form the image of opening of an illuminated viewing field diaphragm on a mask 11.

[0091] Moreover, in an above-mentioned operation gestalt, although two or more element lenses are accumulated and the fly eye lens 8 is formed, it is also possible to make these into a micro fly eye. With a micro fly eye, two or more very small lens sides are established in a light transmission nature substrate in the shape of a matrix by technique, such as etching. Although there is no difference in a function between a fly eye lens and a micro fly eye substantially about the point which forms two or more light source images, it is points, like that magnitude of opening of one element lens (very small lens) can be made very small, that a manufacturing cost is sharply reducible, and thickness of the direction of an optical axis can be made very thin, and a micro fly eye is advantageous.

[0092] Furthermore, in an above-mentioned operation gestalt, although the afocal zoom lens 5 as the 1st variable power optical system and the zoom lens 7 as the 2nd variable power optical system are used, the 1st optical system of immobilization of a scale factor and the 2nd optical system of immobilization of a focal distance can also be used, without being limited to this.

[0093] Moreover, although the above-mentioned operation gestalt explained this invention taking the case of the illumination-light study equipment in which deformation lighting like zona-orbicularis lighting or 4 pole lighting is possible, this invention can be applied also to the illumination-light study equipment which performs only the usual circular lighting, without being limited to deformation lighting. Furthermore, although the above-mentioned operation gestalt explained this invention taking the case of the projection aligner equipped with illumination-light study equipment, it is clear that this invention is applicable to the common illumination-light study equipment for carrying out homogeneity lighting of the irradiated planes other than a mask.

[0094] Now, in an above-mentioned operation gestalt, since wavelength, such as KrF excimer laser (wavelength: 248nm) and ArF excimer laser (wavelength: 193nm), uses exposure light 180nm or more as the light source, a diffracted-light study component can be formed with quartz glass. in addition, in using the wavelength of 200nm or less as an exposure light The quartz glass with which the quartz glass with which the fluorine and the fluorine were doped, a fluorine, and hydrogen were doped in the diffracted-light study component, Whenever [structure decision constant temperature] or less by 1200K And the quartz glass whose OH radical concentration is 1000 ppm or more, Whenever [structure decision constant temperature] or less by 1200K And the quartz glass whose hydrogen content child concentration is three or more 1×10^{17} molecules/cm, Whenever [structure decision constant temperature] or less by 1200K And the quartz glass whose level of chlorine is 50 ppm or less, And it is desirable to form with the ingredient chosen from the group of the quartz glass whenever [whose / structure decision constant temperature] are 1200K or less and, whose hydrogen content child concentration is three or more 1×10^{17} molecules/cm and, and whose level of chlorine is 50 ppm or less.

[0095] in addition, about the quartz glass whenever [whose / structure decision constant temperature] are 1200K or less and whose OH radical concentration is 1000 ppm or more It is indicated by the patent No. 2770224 official report by the applicant for this patent. Whenever [structure decision constant temperature] or less by 1200K And the quartz glass whose hydrogen content child concentration is three or more 1×10^{17} molecules/cm, Whenever [structure decision constant temperature] or less by 1200K And the quartz glass whose level of chlorine is 50 ppm or less, And whenever [structure decision constant temperature] is indicated by the 1200 according to applicant for this patent about quartz glass whose hydrogen content child concentration are K or less and is three or more 1×10^{17} molecules/cm and whose level of chlorine is 50 ppm or less patent No. 2936138 official report.

[0096]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, with the illumination-light study equipment of this invention, deformation lighting, such as zona-orbicularis lighting and 4 pole lighting, and the usual circular lighting can be possible, suppressing quantity of light

loss good, and miniaturization and reservation of good optical-character ability can be reconciled. Therefore, with the aligner incorporating the illumination-light study equipment of this invention, the resolution and the depth of focus of projection optics suitable for the detailed pattern which should carry out exposure projection can be obtained, and good high projection exposure of a throughput can be performed under a high exposure illuminance and good exposure conditions. Moreover, by the exposure approach which exposes the pattern of the mask arranged on an irradiated plane using the illumination-light study equipment of this invention on a photosensitive substrate, since projection exposure can be performed under good exposure conditions, a good micro device can be manufactured.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing roughly the configuration of the aligner equipped with the illumination-light study equipment concerning the operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing explaining an operation of zona-orbicularis Meiyo's diffracted-light study component 4.

[Drawing 3] Two or more aperture diaphragms are drawings showing roughly the configuration of the turret arranged in the shape of a periphery.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing explaining an operation of the afocal zoom lens 5.

[Drawing 5] The flux of light which carried out oblique incidence to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 is drawing showing signs that a zona-orbicularis-like radiation field is formed in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing explaining the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 and the focal distance of a zoom lens 7, the magnitude of the radiation field of the shape of zona orbicularis formed in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8, and relation with a configuration.

[Drawing 7] It is drawing explaining an operation of the diffracted-light study component 40 for 4 pole lighting.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Light Source
- 4, 40, 41 Diffracted-light study component
- 5 Afocal Zoom Lens
- 6 60 Micro fly eye
- 7 Zoom Lens
- 8 Fly Eye Lens
- 9 Aperture Diaphragm
- 10 Capacitor Optical System
- 11 Mask
- 12 Projection Optics
- 13 Wafer
- 20 Input Means
- 21 Control System
- 22-26 Drive system

[Translation done.]

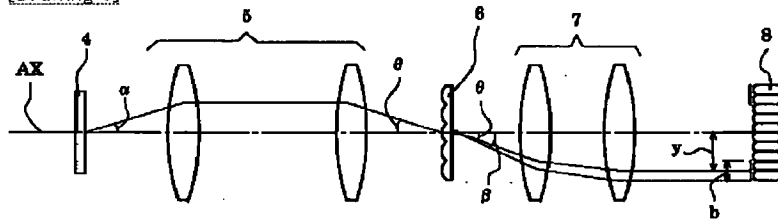
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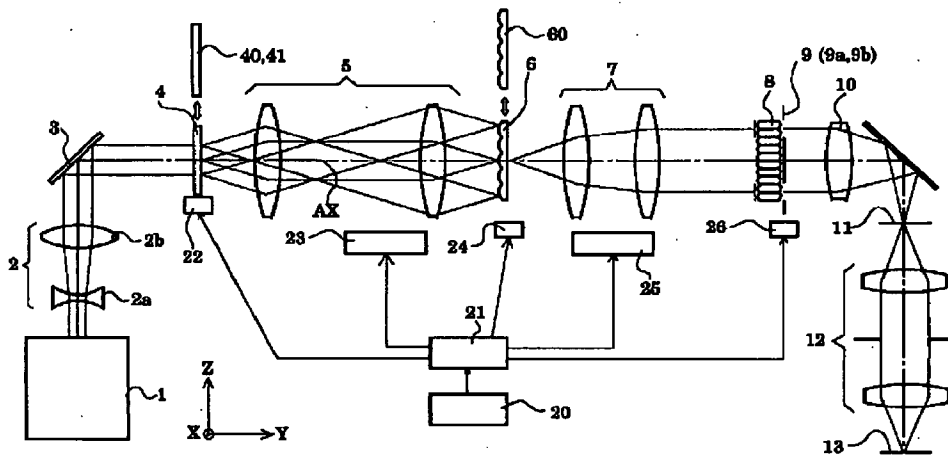
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DRAWINGS

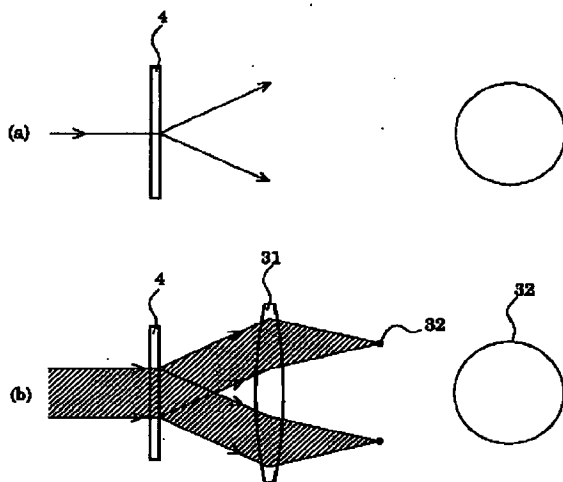
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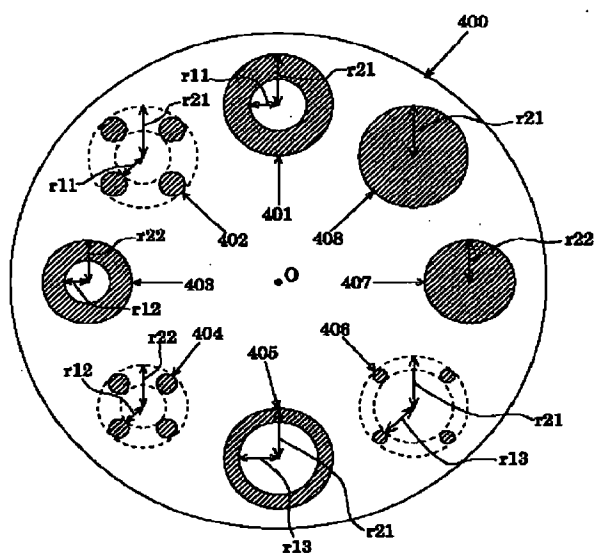
[Drawing 1]



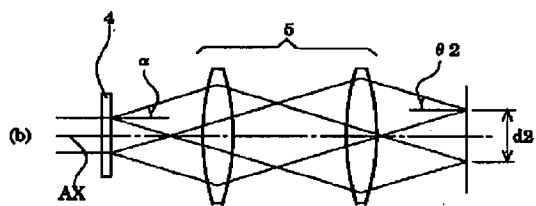
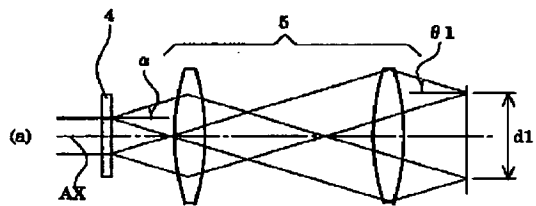
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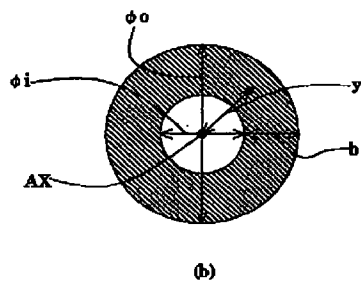
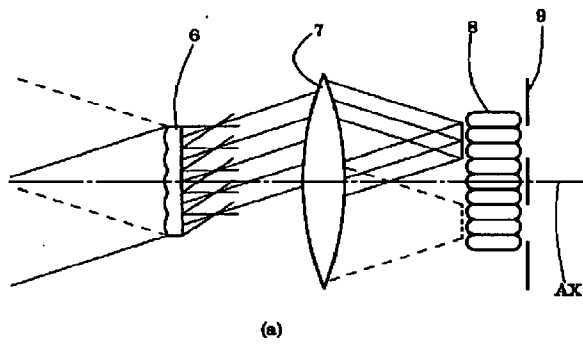
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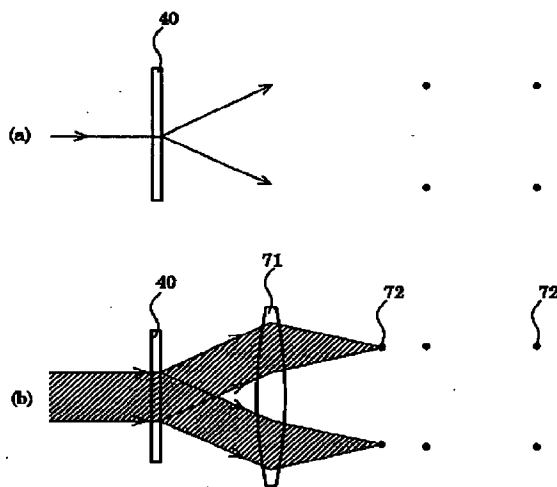
[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 7]



[Translation done.]

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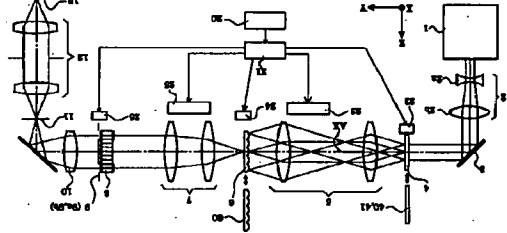
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(71) 出願人	000004112 株式会社ニコン
(72) 発明者	谷津 修 東京都千代田区丸の内3丁目2番3号 株 式会社ニコン内
(72) 発明者	末永 量 東京都千代田区丸の内3丁目2番3号 株 式会社ニコン内
(74) 代理人	100095256 弁理士 山口 孝雄
最終頁に図く	

(54) 【発明の名称】 照明光学装置および該照明光学装置を備えた露光装置

(57) 【要約】
【課題】 コンパクト化と良好な光学性能の確保とを両立させることのできる照明光学装置。

【解決手段】 光源手段 (1) からの光束に基づいて第1多数光源を形成する第1オブティカルインテグレート (6、60) と、第1多数光源からの光束に基づいて第2多数光源を形成する第2オブティカルインテグレート (8) とを備え、第2多数光源からの光束で被照射面 (11) を照明する。光源手段からの光束を所定の形状の光束に変換する光束変換素子 (4、40、41) と、光束変換素子からの光束を集光して光軸 (AX) に対してほぼ対称に斜め方向から第1オブティカルインテグレート (11) を照射する。光源手段 (5) とを備えている。光源手段からの光束の開口数より大きく設定されている。



【請求項6】 前記第1マイクロフライアイを構成する各微小レンズの焦点距離は、前記第2多数光源として2ノ3から3ノ4までの範囲の幅幅を有する輪郭状の光源または複極状の光源を形成するための所望の値に設定されていることを特徴とする請求項5に記載の照明光学装置。

【請求項7】 請求項1乃至6のいずれか1項に記載の照明光学装置と、前記被照射面に配置されたマスクのパターンを感光性基板上に投影露光するための投影光学系とを備えていることを特徴とする露光装置。

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は照明光学装置および該照明光学装置を備えた露光装置に関し、特に半導体素子、撮像素子、液晶表示素子、薄膜電気ヘッド等のマイクロデバイスを用いた露光装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 この種の典型的な露光装置においては、光源から射出された光束が、第1オブティカルインテグレートとしてのマイクロフライアイを介して、第1多数光源を形成する。次いで、第1多数光源からの光束が、第2オブティカルインテグレートとしてのフライアイレンズを介して、第2多数光源となる二次光源を形成する。二次光源からの光束は、フライアイレンズの後側焦点面の近傍に配置された開口絞りを介して制限された後、コンデンサレンズに入射する。

【0003】 コンデンサレンズにより集光された光束は、所定のパターンが形成されたマスクを重畳的に照明する。マスクのパターンを透過した光は、投影光学系を介してウェハ上に結像する。こうして、ウェハ上には、マスクパターンが投影露光 (配写) される。なお、マスクに形成されたパターンは高集積化されており、この微細パターンをウェハ上に正確に転写するにはウェハ上に均一な照度分布を得ることが不可欠である。

【0004】 近年においては、フライアイレンズの射出側に配置された開口絞りの開口部 (光通過部) の大きさを調整させることにより、フライアイレンズにより形成される二次光源の大きさを調整して、照明のコヒーレンス (σ値=開口絞り径/投影光学系の瞳径、あるいはσ値=照明光学系の射出開口数/投影光学系の入射開口数) を変化させる技術が注目されている。また、フライアイレンズの射出側に配置された開口絞りの開口部の形状を輪郭状や四つ穴 (すなわち4極状) に設定することにより、フライアイレンズにより形成される二次光源の形状を輪郭状や4極状に制限して、投影光学系の焦点深度や解像力を向上させる技術が注目されている。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 この場合、開口絞りに

おける光束損失を良好に回避しつつ二つ二光束の形状を輪荷状や4極状に制限して変形照明（輪荷照明や4極照明など）および通常の円形照明を行う。照明光学装置を実現しようとするとき、輪荷化や輪状化および大型化し易いだけでなく、場合によっては製造が現実的に不可能になることも考えられる。

【0006】本発明は、前述の問題に鑑みてなされたものであり、光束損失を良好に抑えつつ輪荷照明や4極照明などの変形照明および通常の円形照明が可能で、コンパクト化と良好な光学性能の確保とを両立させることができる、照明光学装置および変形照明光学装置を備えた露光装置を提供することを目的とする。

【0007】

【問題を解決するための手段】前述問題を解決するためには、本発明では、光源手段からの光束に基づいて多数の光源からなる第1多数光源を形成するための第1オブティカルインテグレートと、前記第1多数光源からの光束に基づいて多数の光源からなる第2多数光源を形成するための第2オブティカルインテグレートとを備え、前記第2多数光源からの光束で照明対象面を照明する照明光学装置において、前記光源手段からの光束を規定した形状の光束に変換するための光束変換素子と、前記光束変換素子からの光束を規定して、基準光軸に対してほぼ対称に斜め方向から前記第1オブティカルインテグレートへ入射させるための第1光学系とを備え、前記光束変換素子からの射出光束の開口数が、前記第1オブティカルインテグレートにより形成される前記第1多数光源からの光束の開口数よりも大きく設定されていることを特徴とする照明光学装置を提供する。

【0008】第1発明の好ましい態様によれば、前記光束変換素子は、照明光軸に対して傾斜自在に偏屈された複数の回折光学素子を含む、前記複数の回折光学素子は、前記光源手段からの平行光束を円形状の光束に変換するための第1回折光学素子と、前記光源手段からの平行光束を輪荷状の光束に変換するための第2回折光学素子と、前記光源手段からの平行光束を円形光束と傾斜光軸に対して偏屈した複数の光源に変換するための第3回折光学素子とを含む。

【0009】また、第1発明の好ましい態様によれば、前記第1光学系は、前記第2多数光源として形成される輪荷状の光源または前記基準光軸に対して偏屈した複数の光源からなる複数の光源の偏荷はを変更するために信率が可変の第1変倍光学系を有する。

【0010】さらに、第1発明の好ましい態様によれば、前記第1オブティカルインテグレートと前記第2オブティカルインテグレートとの間の光路中には、前記第1オブティカルインテグレートにより形成される第1多数光源からの光束を前記第2オブティカルインテグレートへ導くための第2光学系が配置され、前記第2光学系は、前記第2多数光源の大きさを変更するために、照明

可変の第2変倍光学系を有する。

【0011】また、第1発明の好ましい態様によれば、前記第1オブティカルインテグレートは、照明光軸に対して傾斜自在に構成された複数のマイクログロブアイを有し、前記複数のマイクログロブアイは、第1の焦点距離を有する多数の微小レンズからなる第1マイクログロブアイと、前記第1の焦点距離とは実質的に異なる第2の焦点距離を有する多数の微小レンズからなる第2マイクログロブアイとを有する。この場合、前記第1マイクログロブアイを構成する各微小レンズの焦点距離は、前記第2多数光源として2/3から3/4までの範囲の輪荷比を有する輪荷状の光源または環状輪荷状の光源を形成するための所望の値に設定されていることが好ましい。

【0012】本発明の別の局面によれば、上述の本発明にかかる照明光学装置と、前記被照射面に配置されたマスクのパターンを感光性基板上に投影露光するための投影光学系とを備えていることを特徴とする露光装置を提供する。

【0013】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の典型的な実施形態においては、たとえば回折光学素子のような光束変換素子により、光源手段からの光束を輪荷状または4極状の光束に変換する。この輪荷状または4極状の光束は、所定の第1光学系により集光され、光軸に対してほぼ対称に斜め方向から、マイクログロブアイの第1オブティカルインテグレートへ入射する。こうして、マイクログロブアイにより第1多数光源が形成される。第1多数光源からの光束は、所定の第2光学系を介した後、フライアイレンズのような第2オブティカルインテグレートにより、第2多数光源すなわち輪荷状または4極状の二光束を形成する。

【0014】本発明では、光束変換素子としての回折光学素子からの射出光束の開口数を、第1オブティカルインテグレートとしてのマイクログロブアイにより形成される第1多数光源からの光束の開口数よりも大きく設定している。回折光学素子からの射出光束の開口数を第1多数光源からの光束の開口数よりも大きく設定することにより、詳細については後述するように、第1光学系および第2光学系の大変化する回避し、回折光学素子、マイクログロブアイおよび第2光学系の製造が困難になるのを回避することができる。

【0015】その結果、本発明の照明光学装置では、光束損失を良好に抑えつつ輪荷照明や4極照明などの変形照明および通常の円形照明が可能で、コンパクト化と良好な光学性能の確保とを両立させることができる。したがって、本発明の照明光学装置を組み込んだ露光装置では、露光露光すべき被照パターンに適した投影光学系の解像度および焦点深度を得ることができ、高い露光深度および良好な露光条件のもとで、スループットの高い良好な投影露光を行うことができる。また、本発明の照明

光学装置を用いて被照射面上に配置されたマスクのパターンを感光性基板上に露光する露光方法では、良好な露光条件のもとで投影露光を行うことができるので、良好なマイクログロブアイを製造することができる。

【0016】本発明の実施形態を、添付図面に基づいて説明する。図1は、本発明の実施形態にかかる照明光学装置を備えた露光装置の構成を概略的に示す図である。図1において、感光性基板であるウェハの法線方向に沿ってZ軸を、ウェハ面内において図1の紙面に垂直な方向にY軸を、ウェハ面内において図1の紙面に平行な方向にX軸をそれぞれ設定している。なお、図1では、照明光学装置が輪荷照明を行うように設定されている。

【0017】図1の露光装置は、露光光（照明光）を提供するための光源1として、たとえば248nm（KrF）または193nm（ArF）の波長の光を供給するエキシマレーザ光源を備えている。光源1からZ方向に沿って射出されたほぼ平行な光束は、X方向に沿って細長く延びた矩形状の断面を有し、一対のシリンドリカルレンズ2aおよび2bからなるビームエキスパンダー2に入射する。各シリンドリカルレンズ2aおよび2bは、図1の紙面内（XY平面内）において負の屈折力および正の屈折力をそれぞれ有し、光軸AXを含んで断面と直交する面内（XZ平面内）において平行平面板として機能する。したがって、ビームエキスパンダー2に入射した光束は、図1の紙面内において拡大され、所定の矩形状の断面を有する光束に整形される。

【0018】整形光学系としてのビームエキスパンダー2を介したほぼ平行な光束は、折り曲げミラー3でY方向に偏向された後、輪荷照明用の回折光学素子（DOE）4に入射する。一般に、回折光学素子は、ガラス基板に露光光（照明光）の波長程度のピッチを有する段差を形成することによって構成され、入射ビームを所望の角度に回折する作用を有する。輪荷照明用の回折光学素子4は、図2（a）に示すように、光軸AXと平行に垂直に入射した細い光束を、1つの所定の斜め角にしたがって放射状に放射させる。換言すると、回折光学素子4に中心として等角度であらゆる方向に沿って回折される。その結果、回折光学素子4に垂直に入射した細い光束は、リング状の断面を有する環状光束に変換される。

【0019】したがって、図2（b）に示すように、回折光学素子4に対して近い平行光束が垂直に入射すると、輪荷状の光束に変換された後、回折光学素子4の後方に配置されたレンズ31の焦点位置に、リング状の像（リング状の光源像）32を形成する。すなわち、回折光学素子4は、ファーフォールド（またはブラウンホーファード）領域に、リング状の光強度分布を形成する。また、回折光学素子4は、ファーフォールド（またはブラウンホーファード）領域に形成されるリング状の光強度分布を、その後側焦点面上に形成させる。このように、回

折光学素子4は、光源1からの光束を実質的に輪荷状の光束に変換するための光束変換素子と構成している。

【0020】なお、回折光学素子4は、照明光軸に対して傾斜自在に構成され、4極照明用の回折光学素子40や通常の円形照明用の回折光学素子41と切り換え可能に構成されている。4極照明用の回折光学素子40および通常の円形照明用の回折光学素子41の構成および作用については後述する。ここで、輪荷照明用の回折光学素子4と4極照明用の回折光学素子40と通常の円形照明用の回折光学素子41との間の切り換えは、制御系21からの指令に基づいて動作する第1駆動系22により行われる。

【0021】回折光学素子4を介して形成された輪荷状の光束は、アフォーカルズームレンズ5に入射する。アフォーカルズームレンズ5は、回折光学素子40の回折面と後述するマイクログロブアイ6の入射面とを光学的にほぼ共役な関係に維持し、且つアフォーカルズーム（焦点点光学系）を維持しながら、所定の範囲で倍率を連続的に変化させることができるように構成されている。ここで、アフォーカルズームレンズ5の倍率変化は、制御系21からの指令に基づいて動作する第2駆動系23により行われる。

【0022】回折光学素子4を介して形成された輪荷状の光束は、アフォーカルズームレンズ5に入射し、その断面にリング状の光源像を形成する。このリング状の光源像からの光は、ほぼ平行光束となってアフォーカルズームレンズ5から射出され、マイクログロブアイ6に入射する。このとき、マイクログロブアイ6の入射面には、光軸AXに対してはほぼ対称に斜め方向から光束が入射する。マイクログロブアイ6は、傾斜に且つ環状に配列された多数の正六角形状の正屈折力を有する微小レンズからなる光学素子である。一般に、マイクログロブアイは、たとえば平行平面ガラス板にエッチング処理を施して微小レンズ群を形成することによって構成される。

【0023】ここで、マイクログロブアイを構成する各微小レンズは、フライアイレンズを構成する各レンズエリメントよりも微小である。また、マイクログロブアイは、互いに隔絶されたレンズエリメントからなるフライアイレンズとは異なり、多数の微小レンズが互いに隔絶されることなく一体的に形成されている。しかしながら、正屈折力を有するレンズ要素が環状に配置されている点でマイクログロブアイはフライアイレンズと同じである。なお、図1では、図面の簡便化のために、マイクログロブアイ6を構成する微小レンズの数を実際よりも非常に少なく設定している。

【0024】したがって、マイクログロブアイ6に入射した光束は多数の微小レンズにより二次元的に分割され、各微小レンズの後側焦点面にそれぞれ1つのリング状の光源（環光点）が形成される。このように、マイクログロブアイ6は、光源1からの光束に基づいて多数

の光源からなる第1多数光源を形成するための第1オブジェクト領域を構成している。

【0025】なお、マイクロフライアイ6は、照明光路に対して傾斜自在に構成され、且、微小レンズの焦点距離がマイクロフライアイ6とは異なるマイクロフライアイ6と切り換え可能に構成されている。マイクロフライアイ6とマイクロフライアイ60との間の切り換えは、制御系21からの指令に基づいて動作する第3駆動系24により行われる。

【0026】マイクロフライアイ6の後側焦点面に形成された多数の光源は、ズームレンズ7を介して、第2オブジェクト領域としてのフライアイレンズ8を重畳的に照明する。なお、ズームレンズ7は、所定の距離で焦点距離を連続的に変化させることができるリレー光学系であって、マイクロフライアイ6の後側焦点面とフライアイレンズ8の後側焦点面とを光学的にほぼ共役に着眼している。換言すると、ズームレンズ7は、マイクロフライアイ6の後側焦点面とフライアイレンズ8の入射面とを実質的にフーリエ変換の関係に結んでいる。

【0027】したがって、マイクロフライアイ6の後側焦点面に形成された多数のリング状の光源からの光束は、ズームレンズ7の後側焦点面に、ひいてはフライアイレンズ8の入射面に、光軸AXを中心とした光束の照明を形成する。この光束状の照明の大きさは、ズームレンズ7の焦点距離に変化している。なお、ズームレンズ7の焦点距離の変化は、制御系21からの指令に基づいて動作する第4駆動系25により行われる。

【0028】フライアイレンズ8は、正の屈折率を有する多数のレンズエレメントを備え且つ縦断面に設けられることによって構成されている。なお、フライアイレンズ8を構成する各レンズエレメントは、マスク上において形成すべき照明の形状（ひいてはウェハ上において形成すべき露光領域の形状）と相似な矩形状の断面を有する。また、フライアイレンズ8を構成する各レンズエレメントの入射側の面は入射側に凸面を向け、表面形状に形成され、射出側の面は射出側に凸面を向け、表面形状に形成されている。

【0029】したがって、フライアイレンズ8に入射した光束は多数のレンズエレメントにより二次元的に分割され、光束が入射した各レンズエレメントの後側焦点面には多数の光源がそれぞれ形成される。こうして、フライアイレンズ8の後側焦点面には、フライアイレンズ8への入射光束によって形成される照明とほぼ同じ光強度分布を有する輪帯状の実質的な光源（以下、「二次光源」という）が形成される。このように、フライアイレンズ8は、第1オブジェクト領域であるマイクロフライアイ6の後側焦点面に形成された第1多数光源からの光束に基づいてより多数の光源からなる第2多数光源を形成するための第2オブジェクト領域グレー

タを構成している。

【0030】フライアイレンズ8の後側焦点面に形成された輪帯状の二次光源からの光束は、その近傍に配置された開口絞り9に入射する。この開口絞り9は、光軸AXに平行な所定の軸線回りに回転可能なターレット（回転板：図1上では不図示）上に支持されている。

【0031】図3は、複数の開口絞りが円周状に配置されたターレットの構成を概念的に示す図である。図3に示すように、ターレット基板400には、図中斜線で示す透過領域を有する8つの開口絞りが円周方向に沿って設けられている。ターレット基板400は、その中心点Oを通り光軸AXに平行な軸線回りに回転可能に構成されている。したがって、ターレット基板400を回転させることにより、8つの開口絞りから選択された1つの開口絞りを照明光路中に位置決めすることができる。なお、ターレット基板400の回転は、制御系21からの指令に基づいて動作する第5駆動系26により行われる。

【0032】ターレット基板400には、輪帯比の異なる3つの輪帯開口絞り401、403および404が形成されている。ここで、輪帯開口絞り401は、 $r11/r21$ の輪帯比を有する輪帯状の透過領域を有する。ここで、輪帯開口絞り403は、 $r12/r22$ の輪帯比を有する輪帯状の透過領域を有する。輪帯開口絞り404は、 $r13/r21$ の輪帯比を有する輪帯状の透過領域を有する。

【0033】また、ターレット基板400には、輪帯比の異なる5つの4極開口絞り402、404および406が形成されている。ここで、4極開口絞り402は、 $r11/r21$ の輪帯比を有する輪帯状領域内において4つの偏心の円形透過領域を有する。4極開口絞り404は、 $r12/r22$ の輪帯比を有する輪帯状領域内において4つの偏心の円形透過領域を有する。4極開口絞り406は、 $r13/r21$ の輪帯比を有する輪帯状領域内において4つの偏心の円形透過領域を有する。

【0034】さらに、ターレット基板400には、大きな（口径）の異なる2つの円形開口絞り407および408が形成されている。ここで、円形開口絞り407は、 $2/r22$ の大きな円形透過領域を有し、円形開口絞り408は、 $2/r21$ の大きな円形透過領域を有する。

【0035】したがって、3つの輪帯開口絞り401、403および404のうちの1つの輪帯開口絞りを選択して照明光束を正確に制限（規定）して、3つの異なる輪帯比を有する3種類の輪帯照明を行うことができる。また、3つの4極開口絞り402、404および406のうちの1つの4極開口絞りを選択して照明光路内に位置決めすることにより、3つの異なる輪帯比を有する4つの偏心光束を正確に制限して、輪帯比の異なる3種類の

【0040】ここで、図4（b）に示すように、アフォーカルズームレンズ5の倍率は $m1$ から $m2$ へ変化させると、回折光学素子4により光軸AXに対して角度 α の等角度であらゆる方向に沿って回折された光束は、倍率 $m2$ のアフォーカルズームレンズ5を介した後、マイクロフライアイ6の入射面に光軸AXに対して角度 $\theta2$ の等角度であらゆる方向に沿って斜め入射する。このときに、マイクロフライアイ6の入射面に形成される照明の大きさは $d2$ である。

【0041】ここで、マイクロフライアイ6の入射面への光束の入射角度 $\theta1$ および $\theta2$ 、並びにマイクロフライアイ6の入射面に形成される照明の大きさ $d1$ および $d2$ と、アフォーカルズームレンズ5の倍率 $m1$ および $m2$ との間には、次の式（1）および（2）に示す関係が成立する。

$$\theta2 = (m1/m2) \cdot \theta1 \quad (1)$$

$$d2 = (m2/m1) \cdot d1 \quad (2)$$

【0042】式（1）を参照すると、アフォーカルズームレンズ5の倍率 m を連続的に変化させることにより、マイクロフライアイ6の入射面への光束の入射角度 θ を連続的に変化させることができることがわかる。

【0043】図5は、マイクロフライアイ6から開口絞り9までの構成を概念的に示す図であって、マイクロフライアイ6の入射面に斜め入射した光束がフライアイレンズ8の入射面に輪帯状の照明を形成する様子を示す図である。図5（a）において実線と示すように、マイクロフライアイ6の入射面に対して所定方向から所定の角度で斜め入射した光束は、各微小レンズを介して結像した後も角度を保持しながらズームレンズ7へ斜め入射し、フライアイレンズ8の入射面において光軸AXから所定の距離だけ偏心した位置に所定幅を有する照明を形成する。

【0044】実際には、図5（a）において破線と示すように、マイクロフライアイ6の入射面には光軸AXに対してはほぼ対称に斜め方向から光束が入射する。換言すると、光軸AXを中心として等角度であらゆる方向に沿って光束が斜め入射する。したがって、フライアイレンズ8の入射面には、図5（b）に示すように、光軸AXを中心とした輪帯状の照明が形成されることになる。また、フライアイレンズ8の後側焦点面には、入射面に形成された照明と同じ輪帯状の二次光源が形成されることになる。

【0045】一方、上述したように、フライアイレンズ8の後側焦点面の近傍に配置された輪帯開口絞り9には、輪帯状の二次光源に対応する輪帯状の開口部（図3の401、403、405を参照）が形成されている。こうして、光源1からの光束に基づいてほとんどは損失することなく輪帯状の二次光源を形成することができ、その結果二次光源からの光束を制御する輪帯開口絞り9においてほとんど光量損失することなく輪帯照明を

ジストを除去するレジスト除去の工程等を経てウェハブ
ロセスが終了する。そして、ウェハプロセスが終了する
と、実際の組立工程にて、抜き付けられた回路板にウェ
ハを切断してチップ化するダicing、各チップ毎にパッケー
ジングするボンディング、各チップ毎にパッケージジ
ングするパッケージング等の各工程を経て、最終的にデバ
イスとしての半導体装置（LSI等）が製造される。

【0084】なお、以上の説明では、露光装置を用いた
ウェハプロセスでのフォトリソグラフィ工程により半導
体素子を製造する例を示したが、露光装置を用いたフォ
トリソグラフィ工程によつて、マイクロロッドパイプ
で、液晶表示素子、薄膜磁気ヘッド、撮像素子（CCD
等）などを製造することができる。こうして、本実施形
態の照明光学装置を用いてマイクロロッドパイプを製造す
る露光装置の場合、良好な露光条件のもとで投影露光を行
うことができるので、良好なマイクロロッドパイプを製造
することができる。

【0085】なお、上述の実施形態においては、光変換
換素子としての回折光学素子4、40および41並びに
第1オプティカルインテグレートラとしてのマイクロプロ
アイ6および60を、たとえばターレット方式で照明
光路中に位置決めするように構成することができる。ま
た、たとえは公知のスライダ機構を利用して、上述の回
折光学素子4、40および41並びにマイクロプロアイ
6および60の切り換えを行うこともできる。

【0086】また、上述の実施形態では、マイクロプロ
アイ6および60を構成する微小レンズの形状を正六
角形に設定している。これは、円形状の微小レンズで
は、微細に配列を行うことが容易で光量損失が発生する
ため、円形に近い多角形として正六角形を決定してい
るからである。マイクロプロアイ6および60を構成する
ことなく、たとえば矩形形状を含む他の適当な形状を用
いることができる。また、上述の各実施形態では、マイ
クロプロアイ6および60を構成する微小レンズの屈折
折力を正屈折力としているが、この微小レンズの屈折力
は負であっても良い。

【0087】さらに、上述の実施形態では、通常の円形
照明を行う際に回折光学素子41を照明光路中に位置決
めしているが、この回折光学素子41の使用を省略する
こともできる。また、上述の実施形態では、光変換素
子としての回折光学素子を用いているが、これに限定され
ることなく、たとえばマイクロプロアイ6や微小レンズ
プリズムのような屈折光学素子を用いることもできる。
ところで、本発明で利用することのできる回折光学素子
に関する詳細な説明は、米国特許第5,850,300号公報な
どに開示されている。

【0088】さらに、上述の実施形態では、フライアイ
レンズ8の後側焦点面の近傍に、二次光源の光束を制限
するための開口絞り9を配置している。しかしながら、母

合によつては、フライアイレンズを構成する各レンズエ
レメントの断面積を十分小さく設定することにより、開
口絞りの位置を省略して二次光源の光束を全く制限しな
い構成も可能である。

【0089】また、上述の実施形態では、変形照明にお
いて輪郭状または4極状の二次光源を明示的に形成して
いるが、光軸に対して傾いた2つの面光源からなる2
極状の二次光源や、光軸に対して傾いた8つの面光源
からなる8極状の二次光源のような、いわゆる輪郭形状
あるいは多極状の二次光源を形成することもできる。

【0090】なお、上述の実施形態においては、コンデ
ンサ一光学系10によつて開口絞り9の位置に形成され
る二次光源からの光を集光して重畳的にマスク11を照
明する構成としているが、コンデンサ一光学系10とマ
スク11との間に、照明視野絞りの像をマスク11上に形成するリ
レー光学系とを配置しても良い。この場合、コンデンサ
一光学系10は、開口絞り9の位置に形成される二次光
源からの光を集光して重畳的に照明視野絞りを照明する
ことになり、リレー光学系は、照明視野絞りの開口部の
像をマスク11上に形成することになる。

【0091】また、上述の実施形態においては、フライ
アイレンズ8を、複数の要素レンズを集積して形成して
いるが、これらをマイクロプロアイ6とすることも可能
である。マイクロプロアイ6は、光透過性基板にエッ
チングなどの手法により複数の微小レンズ面をマトリッ
クス状に敷けたものである。複数の光透過面を形成する点
に關して、フライアイレンズとマイクロプロアイ6との
間に微細上の差異は実質的には無いが、1つの要素レン
ズ（微小レンズ）の開口の大きさを極めて小さくする
こと、製造コストの開口の大きさに關連すること、光軸方向
の厚みを非常に薄くできることなどの点で、マイクロプ
ライ6が有利である。

【0092】さらに、上述の実施形態においては、第1
変倍光学系としてのアフォーカルズームレンズ5および
第2変倍光学系としてのメーームレンズ7が用いられてい
るが、これに限定されることなく、倍率が固定の第1光
学系および焦点距離が固定の第2光学系を用いることも
できる。

【0093】また、上述の実施形態では、輪郭照明や4
極照明のような変形照明が可能な照明光学装置を例にと
って本発明を説明したが、変形照明に限定されることな
く通常の円形照明だけを行う照明光学装置にも本発明を
適用することができる。さらに、上述の実施形態では、
照明光学装置を備えた投影露光装置を例にとつて本発明
を説明したが、マスク以外の被照射面を均一照明するた
めの一般的な照明光学装置に本発明を適用することがで
きることは明らかである。

【0094】さて、上述の実施形態においては、光源と
してK r Fエキシマレーザ（波長：248nm）やA r Fエキシ

マレーザ（波長：193nm）等、波長が180nm以上の露光光を
用いているため回折光学素子は例えば石英ガラスで形成
することができ、なお、露光光として200nm以下の波
長を用いる場合には、回折光学素子を燐石、フッ素がド
ープされた石英ガラス、フッ素および燐素がドープされ
た石英ガラス、構造決定温度が1200K以下である石英
基盤度が1000ppm以上である石英ガラス、構造決
定温度が1200K以下である石英ガラス、構造決定温度が
1200K以下である石英ガラス、構造決定温度が1200K以下である石英
ガラス、及び構造決定温度が1200K以下である石英
分子濃度が1×10¹⁹ molecules/cm³以上かつ構造決定
温度が50ppm以下である石英ガラスのグループから選択され
る材料で形成することが好ましい。

【0095】なお、構造決定温度が1200K以下で且
つOH基濃度が1000ppm以上である石英ガラスに
つては、本願出願人による特許第2770224号公
報に開示されており、構造決定温度が1200K以下で
且つ水素分子濃度が1×10¹⁹ molecules/cm³以上である
石英ガラス、構造決定温度が1200K以下かつ構造
決定温度が50ppm以下である石英ガラス、及び構造決定温度
が1200K以下で且つ水素分子濃度が1×10¹⁹ molecu
les/cm³以上で且つ塩素濃度が50ppm以下である石英ガラ
スについては本願出願人による特許第2936138号
公報に開示されている。

【0096】
【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明の照明光学
装置では、光量損失を良好に抑えつつ輪郭照明や4極照
明などの変形照明および通常の円形照明が可能で、コン
パクト化と良好な光学性能の確保とを両立させることが
できる。したがって、本発明の照明光学装置を組み込ん
だ露光装置では、露光投影すべき微細パターンに適した
投影光学系の解像度および焦点深度を得ることができ、
高い露光照度および良好な露光条件のもとで、スループ
ットの高い良好な投影露光を行うことができる。また、
本発明の照明光学装置を用いて被照射面上に配置された
マスクのパターンを感光性基板上に露光する露光方法で

は、良好な露光条件のもとで投影露光を行うことができ
るので、良好なマイクロロッドパイプを製造することができ
る。

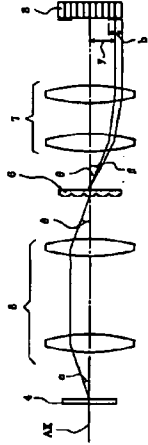
【図面の簡単な説明】
【図1】本発明の実施形態にかかる照明光学装置を備え
た露光装置の構成を概略的に示す図である。
【図2】輪郭照明用の回折光学素子4の作用を説明する図
である。

【図3】複数の開口絞り9が円周状に配置されたターネッ
トの構成を概略的に示す図である。
【図4】アフォーカルズームレンズ5の作用を説明する
図である。

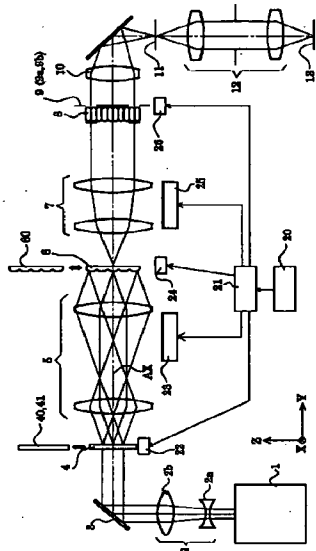
【図5】マイクロプロアイ6の入射面に斜め入射した
光束がフライアイレンズ8の入射面に輪郭状の視野を形
成する様子を示す図である。
【図6】アフォーカルズームレンズ5の倍率およびメー
ムレンズ7の焦点距離とフライアイレンズ8の入射面に
形成される輪郭状の視野の大きさおよび形状との関係を
説明する図である。

【図7】4極照明用の回折光学素子40の作用を説明す
る図である。
【符号の説明】
1 光源
4, 40, 41 回折光学素子
5 アフォーカルズームレンズ
6, 60 マイクロプロアイ
7 ズームレンズ
8 フライアイレンズ
9 開口絞り
10 コンデンサ一光学系
11 マスク
12 投影光学系
13 ウェハ
20 入力手段
21 制御系
22～26 駆動系

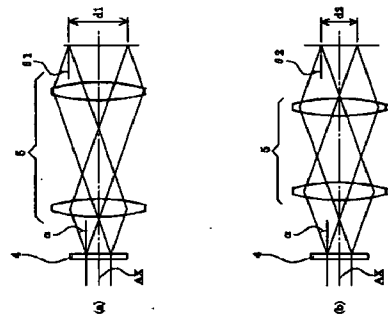
【図6】



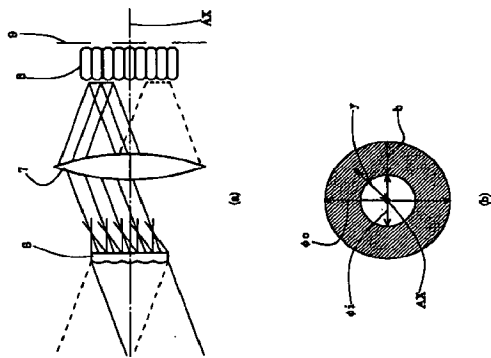
【図1】



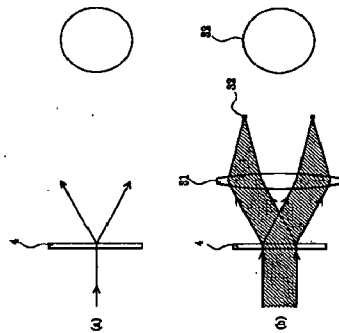
【図4】



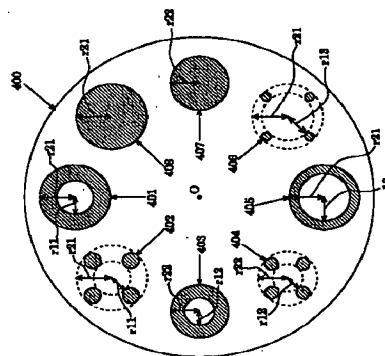
【図5】



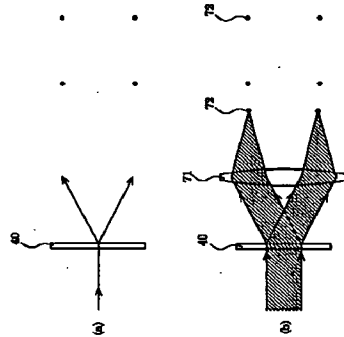
【図2】



【図3】



【図7】



フロントページの続き

(72) 発明者 平賀 康一
東京都千代田区丸の内3丁目2番3号 株式会社ニコン内

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